INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXIII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, March 12, 1885-9 a. m.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. Mr. SEARS called up a motion entered some day ago to recall from the Senate the bill [R. l: 377] to do away with certain fees of presecuting attorneys, which bill passed

the House. Mr. GOODING: It was passed here by a majority vote, and I do not see why it should be recalled. I know that prosecuting attorneys have been here to fight it.

would like to know if this move is to recon-Mr. SEARS: I understand that the gentleman from Marlon County (Mr. Jameson) has given notice that he will move to recon-

Mr. ROBINSON: I understand that proscuting Attorneys have been fighting this bill and misrepresenting it in the Senate. This bill makes but one short amendment—that Prosecutors shall not receive the \$5 fee where the defendant goes willingly before a Justice of the Peace and enters a plea of guilty. If the Prosecutor or his deputy is neither present, the Justice shall not send for him. It the Prosecutor has worked up the case, he may be present upon the calling of his case and claim his fee. But the Justice shall not, as now, when he taxes up the cost, enter a fee of \$5 for the Prosecutor, when the latter may not be present or never have heard of the case. This bill is to check this practice. Mr. LOYD: I desire to make the point of order that the merits of the bill are not

The SPEAKER: Only in a limited degree-whether the House wishes to again take up the bili, having not fully understood it. I will say this much for myself: I voted against the bill, but with certain amendments I can vote for it. In its present language it is liable to defeat in the Senate. If the bill is so changed that any guilty man against whom a case has been made through the effort of a Prosecutor may not, to save costs, go before a Justice and thus keep the Prosecutor from fees that he may have

proper for discussion at this hour.

Mr. MOODY: It is a little difficult to vote upon whether the bilt shall be brought back | I vote "no.", or not unless we understand something of its provisions. The bill destroys certain fees of the Prosecuting Attorney. A law has been on our statute books for thirty years that if a man violate the criminal law he shall not be his own prosecutor. If he assault his neighbor he shall not go to a remote part of the county and there enter a plea of guilty and prosecute himself. This bill proposes just such a procedure.

The motion to recall the bill was agreed to. APPELLATE COURT,

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, called up his motion, beretofore made, that the vote on the bill [8, 45-see pp. 175 and 242, vol. 22] creating an Appellate Court, be reconsid-

Mr. PATTEN moved that the motion to reconsider lie on the table. The motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was rejected by yeas 37. neys 40.

Fending the roll call-Mr. GOODING, explaining his vote, said: Because the bill was the roughly discussed when up before, I vote "a 6" to lay the mo-

tion on the table. Mr. MOCK, when his pame was called, Because an Appealate Court will was before fully considered. I vote "aye." Mr. MOODY, in explanation of his vote, said: Because I believe the court is needed

Mr. McHENRY, when his name was called, said: Before I voted for the bill, according to the wishes of the Fort Wayne bar. Now I shall vote my own convictions, and vote "aye" to lay the motion to recon-

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, explaining his vote said: Without saying how I shall vote on the bill, and in order that it may be more tully examined, I vote "no."

The vote was then amended as above. So the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was tabled.

The motion to reconsider was then agreed Mr. SMITH, of Tippecance, moved that the bill lie on the table and that 300 copies

The motion was agreed to. RECESS TILL MONDAY.

Mr. PENDLETON submitted a resolution that it is the sense of the House that when it adjourn in the evening that it adjourn until Monday morning at 9 c'clock. Mr. STALEY: The House should not lose

time, se the Senate is far ahead of the House with the business of the session. Mr. PATTEN said that but two days would be lost, and most of the members had private business at home which demands per-

sonal attention. As an extra session was called, many have not their private affairs Mr. GORDON: If you adjourn this evening until Monday afternoon, you lose three

days-waste that much time; and that is the only thing you can make of it. I move to amend so that the House adjourn to meet on The amendment was rejected.

The motion that the House adjourn until 9 o'clock on Monday morning was agreed to. TAXATION.

Mr. OVERMAN'S bill [H. R. 472] concerning taxation was read the third time. Mr. ENGLE: If I understand this bill it proposes to tax the borrower for the money which he may be unfortunate enough to have to borrow, and it makes a lein on the property for these taxes. Foreigners who have money loaned in Indiana will compel the borrowers to pay the taxes upon it. They will do it in some way or manner. It is another system of double taxation. Taxes

are paid on the property and the owner will be compelled to pay taxes on the money. Mr. ADAMS: This bill is a stop toward equalizing taxation, which is not in this par-

ticular double. Mr. BROWNLEE: In cases of mortgage on real estate, deed of trust or other means by which a debt is secured, the bill says the value of the property affected by the mortgage shall be assessed and taxed to owner of the real estate, I may be taxed on \$2,000, and if I make a loan the bill says I shall be taxed on the value of the real estate less the value of the mortgage. So I am not doubly taxed. This tax may, under the bill, be | bill | H. R. 528 | to declare a Recorder's office raid by either the owner of the mortgage or | vacant.

by the borrower. Mr. GORDON: The bill is in the right direction, but because it does not go far enough I think the bill should not pass. It

works an inequality. Mr. BOOE: I hope this bill will not become a law for the reason that I believe it will debar to a great extent the men who desire to mortgage their real estate from doing so. It becomes sometimes an absolute necessity in business for owners to mortgage real estate, and under the bill the mortgagee pays taxes

fore, in the end the mortgages will receive but a very small per cent, on his loan, which fact will drive money leaders to use their money in other ways, and the result will be that holders of real estate can not obtain money upon mortgages. I regard the bill as an obnoxious one; can not vote for it and hope it will not pass.
Mr. HOWELL: I think the law as it stands

is much fairer than the bill. Mr. SIMMONS: The appraised value of 200 acres of land is, say \$4 400, but it is sold for \$7,000, on which there is paid in cost \$1.500, and that leaves \$5,500. Now take the appraised value, \$4,400, from the \$5,500 and there remains \$1,100 exempt, by the parties making long time at 6 per cent. say for six years on the \$5,500. The average appraisement on land is about \$12 in the county of White, and the average selling price for cash and on time is from \$25 to \$35 an acre. This shows how the bill would operate.

Mr. BEST: I think the arguments here Mr. MOCK: I voted for the bill, and I against the bill are unanswerable. Indiana can not afford to adopt any flat theory of this kind. If you tax a man in Ohio on the mortgage he holds on Indiana land, you will drive the money lenders from Indiana If this bill passes you tex a man on his real estate without regard to his indebtedness. If it pass it will exempt two-thirds of the taxable property in the State. Because a man has a mortgage over him it does not make him richer or poorer. I owe some debts for which I have not given a mortgage. Giving a mortgage for that will make me neither richer or poorer. If I borrow \$1,000 and give a mortgage for it, I have the money and I am no poorer, so I should not be re-

leased from taxation upon that. Mr. BOYD hoped the bill would not pass, as it was not effectual.

Mr. OVERMAN: The bill may not cover everything. Some gentlemen think it does not go far enough, but it is far better than the old law. It is intended to destroy double taxation. I had experience with California laws. of which this bill is a copy, and it was found to work well there. The only class of men in Indiana I find opposed to this are lawyere, money lenders and bankers. Farmers business men now favor it. This is the only bill I have asked this bill are already on the statute, why opfor, and as I am by the Apportionment bill legislated out of office, and Mr. GOODING: It the gentleman will alcan never have an opportunity to present a bill at a subsequent General Assembly, I hope it will pass.

The bill was defeated by yeas 34, nays 42, Pending the roll call-

Mr. BARNES, explaining his vote, said: My objection to this bill is that it will allow most or the railways to escape taxation.

Mr. BARNEY, in explanation of his vote said: As it will necessitate our sending every assersor to a law school before he is competent. I vote "no."

Mr. BROWNING, when his name was called, said: For the reason that I believe this bill is in the interest of corporations, and sgainst the common people, I vote

Mr. DONHOST, explaining his vote, said: For the resson that the bill will make necessary an increase of taxation in Indiana, and will exempt a large number of corporations, I vote "no.

Mr. GARRISON, when his name was called, said: For the reason that it will raise taxes where it should be, and for the reason that poor men all over the State are calling for it. I vote "aye."

Mr. HOBAN, in explaining his vote, said: It will lead to confusion, and while I believe that something in this direction is needed, yet I do not believe that this bill hits it, so I vote "no."

Mr. OSBORNE, when his name was called. said: I like this bill for its good intentions. but in its present form I think it should not become a law, so I vote "no."

Mr. PLEASANTS, in explanation of his vote, said: Because I like the bill and believe that it is demanded by my constituents, I vote "ave."

Mr. REEVES, when his name was called, said: This bill will relieve the burdens of the hard-working class, and I vote "aye." Mr. ROBINSON, explaining his vote, said Believing that while all property should be taxed, none should be doubly taxed, I vote

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, in explanation said: I do not believe that the bill will do what is claimed for it, but will lead to confusion, I vote "no." Mr. SMITH, of Warrick, when his name

was called said: In view of the fact that I believe it will relieve the worthy, I vote

Mr. SPEAKER, in casting his vote, said: I was first moved to vote against the bill, but after the final appeal of the gentleman from Lawrence (Mr. Overman), I shall vote

The vote was then announced as above. So the bill was defeated.

ABANDONMENT QF OFFICE. Mr. REEVS' bill [H. R. 528] concerning the abandonment of office and the appointment of an officer was then read the third

Mr. REVES moved to amend so that the bill shall not apply to any deputy who may have been appointed prior to the passage of this bill, and that the bill, with the amendmen, the recommitted to the Committee onthe Judiciary. He said: I want the bill to exclude the Deputy Recorder of Johnson Cou ty. The Recorder (J. B. Clemmer) ran awa ... heavily involved, and his brother, taking hold of the office, has brought the chaos of trouble into shape. I have here a long petition from people, irrespective of party, who oppose the bill.

Mr. BROWNING: I think the bill should not pass. As a fact, it looks to me to be unconstitutional. However, to recommit would give time to examine the case from

Johnson County. Mr. RIVERS: This certainly is a Democratic county, and the successor, if any, to the Recordership, would be of the same polities. This man, said to be deputy, is not a deputy, nor never was. In two or three weeks after the Recorder disappeared this man, now in charge of the office, offered and took the oath of office-some twenty-five days after the Recorder was gone. It was no

genuine appointment. Mr. PATTEN moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Pending which-The House took a recess till 2 o'clock p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

RECESS TILL SATURDAY. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, by consent, offered a resolution that when the House adjourn it adjourn until Saturday noon, to save a constitutional point.

The motion was adopted. THE OFFICE VACANCY. The House then took up the unfinished business, the question being on the motion

of Mr. PATTON to indefinitely postpone the

Mr. BROWNLEE: There is no way under the law, as it is, that an office can be declared vacant. If any officer runs away his office | been barely able to pay operating expenses, can not be declared vacant. So the bill is not local in its character. If a man is I folks were anxious to get it off thei hands, elected to an office he should attend to it and it seems that they have succeeded ador vacate it. The effect of this bill is to put | mirably. President Hammond, T. Atkins, a few county officers greater vigilance in the discharge of their duty. There is a quo war-ranto proceedings in which a deputy may be cited to appear and show by what authority he acts, but that is the end of it. to the extent of his loan on the real estate. If he acts from no authority it can not be He has to contract for interest under the | helped. If a man should lock up his office

that you have no defendant to serve in the case. You can not put up a strawman as i defendant and try the case. I do not know a thing about the Johnson County case. I am not trying that. I favor only a general law. I want to protect people there in the record of their deeds, if the present incumbent of that office has not the proper

The SPEAKER: I will interrupt the proceedings for this statement. I wish to withdraw from the House now to carch my train for home, and I will call the gentleman from Dearborn (Mr. McMullen) to the chair. I would advise that you discuss this question at will and then adjourn until Saturday. I see that there is not "sufficient number of members" to give the bill a vote.

Mr. DEEM: It has been sought to kill this bill by recommittal. I submit that the arranged. office ought to be declared vacant. The Commissioners of that county should have the right to appoint a man to that office, to save

all questions as to legality. Mr. MOODY: It is said here that you can not declare an office vacant, when an officer has absconded, because you can not have personal service. The law says that personal service may be had by leaving the summons at his last place of residence. To be an officer, a man must be a resident of the county. This is a proposition for special legislationfor if the bill is passed, it goes through with the express purpose of accommodating Johnson County. Under the present law the Court may vacate the office. The people of Johnson County want this case left where it is in my opinion. I have heard nothing, but I so judge because the bondsmen are not complaining of the man who is now

serving. Mr. REEVES: In regard to those bonds men, I am informed that they did under-take to surrender the office, and the Judge, as able a man as there is on this floor, and he in open court did not find authority to remove the incumbent. In regard to the people, I represent them, and they want the office vacated. If some other gentlemen here represent Johnson County more than I, I propose to go home and remain there. If the measures proposed by

low me a word: Some of the provisions are in the law, but not all, and some of those not in the law we oppose.

Mr. RIVERS: That Treasurer has been gone four nonths. I believe he is dead. I have been told hat there is not a man in Johnson County who can locate the last residence of Clemmer, Pending action upon the motion to in-

definitely postpone the bill-The house adjourned pursuant to the order heretofore adopted till Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The L. D. and S. to Pass Into the Hands of Its Owners-The Vandalla and the East-Bound Pool.

Officials of the Illinois Midland state that arrangements have been made whereby that

read will secure a direct route to prominent points in Nebraska and Kansas. A thorough announcement of the route will be made shortly and the Midland expects to enter the field as a prominent competitor for Westbound passenger business. The roads which contemplate the adoption of the electric head-light are at present con-

sidering the question as to whether or not the increased brilliancy of the light will warrant the expenditure of a large sum of money to place it on all passenger engines. An electric headlight cost about five times as much as the ordinary oil light, being in every way its superior, and requiring but very little care.

A railroad man says that the trunk line pool has about gone to pieces, and the act of Commissioner Fink in ordering a reduction in rates from Chicago to New York is for the purpose of keeping it together. The pooling system, he says, is in a demoralized condition, and this is one of the methods resorted to to keep it intact. It is generally conceded that little or no money is being made by any of the roads at the present rates, the expenses of transportation being barely paid.

The Vandalia within the past week has seriously considered the question of giving notice of withdrawal from the St. Louis East-Bound Pool. According to the pool agreement sixty days notice is required before withdrawal in order to give the roads a chance to even up. A freight agent says that he does not believe the Vandalia would withdraw without giving notice, for should the pool be broken up at once some of the roads would be left with a balance due them and no one to pay it. This same railroad man, whose headquarters are in St. Louis, says that it is the only city that has ever maintained a genuine pool. Indianapo! Louisville and Chicago, he says, have s called pools and make a pretense of evening up on freight, but it is only a pretense. The St. Louis pool is a money pool, and when a road comes out ahead in its percentage has to give a check to even up.

MEETING OF THE MONON DIRECTORS. New York. March 12 -At the meeting o the Directors of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad to-day, the followin. officers for the ensuing year were elected President, William Dowd, of New York Vice President and General Manager, John B. Carson; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Lewis: Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, William Dalles, Jr.; Executive Committee. John Jacob Astor, Samuel Sloan, Robert Lenox, William Lowd, R. G. Rolston and Robert R. Hitt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BEE LINE. CLEVELAND, O., March 12.-The annual reports of officers of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, were submitted to-day: Gross earnings for the year ending December 31, 1884 were \$3 811,742, and expenses and interest, \$3,518,525. The decrease in gross earnings compared with 1883, was 1214 per cent., and gross tonnage 7 per cent. The bonded debt of the company was increased during the year by \$1,521,000, and now stands at \$8,816. 000. The cause of the increase was for the purpose of securing control of lines between Indianapolis and St. Louis.

THEY ABANDON THE LEASE.

For nearly a year past the L., B. and W. people have been contemplating the abandonment of their fifty-year lease of the I., D. and S., which was made about three years ago. During this time the I., D. and S. has and, naturally enough, the I., B. and W. Secretary, and J. Probst, one of the stock-holders of the L. D. and S., and J. D. Campbell. General Solicitor of the I., B. and W.,

transfer will be signed. General Solicitor of any person, association or corporation; Campbell in conversation with a reporter westerday morning said that the L., B. and W. did not abandon the road with a view to purchasing it. It was a bona fide transfer to the owners who will operate it them-selves. When the I., B. and W. leased the road it was with the intention to extend it to St. Louis, but owing to hard times they abandoned the idea. It was now their intention, he said, to secure if possible the St. Louis division of the T. C. and St. L., and by making it standard gauge west of Veedersburg secure a good route to the above point.
It is understood that the owners of the L., D. and S. will now operate it mainly for local traffic and there is great rejoicing over the transfer. They will take possession of it as soon as the details of the transfer are

Some Complaints.

[Communicated.] The Democracy of Tipton County are not in the best of humor, and, strange to say, it is not the Republican party of whom they absurdity. would complain.

recognize as having been made with great care and composed or the best men of the Nation. Yet we had hoped that the President would not fail to see, that of this great Nation, the event was the lever that furnished propelling power to our ship of state. and in recognizing this fact he would have selected a Western man; one who was abreast of the spirit of advancement and civilization of the age in which we live, and that he would select as a member of his Cabinet, one who would not only represent the great West and the Democratic party, but the entire people; one who is known and respected wherever there is a man who toils for his daily bread. or wherever there is a man who loves liberty and "equal and exact justice to all one that will give entire 'satisfaction to all; which has ever characterized them in the party. But it was not of this we started to

mander. Now in starting out, Mr. Editor, we of Tipton County need no one to stand up in defense of our Democracy. We invariably, | Courts jurisdiction in such cases. as you well know, vote the ticket without a scratch, and at each election and to our ma jority. Yet the Democracy of Tipton County repudiate this unjust act, which robs our able Representative in Congress, Tom Ward, of his hard-earned laurels. We repudiate it also because it disfranchises legal voters, and does not give what we have clamored for-a fair count.

After the gallant hight Tom Ward made in 1882, in which he defeated one of the oldest and ablest representatives in the Republican party, and at the last election, when every effort that man could make was put forth in behalf of a public-spirited citizen, an able man and a gallant soldier, who had served his country faithfully and well; yet, while Blaine carried the district, Ward again had a good round majority over Hon. Charles T. Doxey.

Now I ask is this act justice to Ward? Is it justice to the gallant Democracy of the Ninth District who have fought their way up from an overwhelming Republican ma jority until the district, with Ward as its leader, is reliably Democratic. Is it justice that they be slain in the house of their friends? I answer my own question by saying it is not, and say to you, Mr. Editor that the Democracy of Tipton County, having learned that the Legislature would be convened in extra session, desire that Chairman Avery call a convention of the Democracy of the district to meet at Indianapolis at an early a day as possible, and in convention let us demand that the law be amended by restoring our district to its former proportions, and giving them to understand that if it is not done we will hold the State ticket at the coming election responsible for jeb; and that the Ninth District will at said election remove the from our ballots. State ticket It is time we asserted our rights and give a few men to understand that the success of the partylcan only be built up, permanently on honest measures, and that the interests of the people are paramount to the interests of a few men. It is time our leaders were learning that the people will not stand the dictation of bosses. March 12, 1885.

Banking Under the Indiana Constitution.

Communicated. The reason for prohibiting the incorporation of banks not designed to issue paper money, in Section 2 of Article XI., is more evident when we consider that there were three parties in the Constitutional Convention-the State bank party, the free bank party and the no bank party-neither of them having a majority. The last named two parties did not favor the granting of exclusive chartered privileges to companies, although they made a special and equitable concession in Section 6 to unincorporated banking companies.

The banking companies are treated in Article XI, as unincorporated companies. For example, in Section 9 it is enacted that 'no bank shall receive directly or indirectly, a greater rate of interest than shall be allowed by law to individuals loaning money." The reason for not including banking companies in this section must be that they being incorporated would of course come under the same law that applied to individuals, except where some special exemption, as in Section 6, is made in their favor, and, therefore, there was no need to extend the enactment against usurious interest to them.

Almost anyone who reads the first section of article XI would understand that it includes banking companies that are not incorporated; otherwise the General Assembly might authorize unincorporated banking companies to issue paper money, thus defeating Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5. But whatever the meaning of the name of 'banking companies,' is in Section 1, it must have the same meaning in Section six of Article XI, which decrees that "the stockholders in every bank or banking company shall be individually responsible to an amount over and above their stock, equal to their respective shares of stock, for all debts or liabilities of said bank or banking company." The courts must take one horn or the other of the dilemma. If the individual liability clause in Section 6 does not include banking companies which are not incorporated, then the prohibition clause with regard to paper money in Section 1 does not include them. A banking company' in Section 6 is the same as a bank ing company' in Section 1.

It may be objected that Article XI is entitled "Corporations." But the title of an article is no part of the constitution. It means nothing, only as a general index to the eye, and has no authority. There are divers cases where the enactments met in this city yesterday to make the final of the constitution extend far bey-arrangements for the transfer of the road to ond the titles of the articles. the second mortgage bondholders. Mr. Ham- This very Article IX itself shows that it ap-He has to contract for interest under the helped. If a man should lock up his office mond and party took a trip over the road plies to other subjects besides incorporations.

existing law, and out of that interest pay and leave you can not under the present yesterday morning, returning last night. In Section 21 it is said, "nor shall the credit his proportion of taxes on the land, There- I law declare the office vacant, for the reason I and to day the necessary papers making the I of the State ever be given or loaned in aid

nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association."
The word "or" here proves that the persons and associations referred to can not be corporations. The enactments are not affected by the title of the article, and have nothing to do with the title, any more than a finger board on a road has to do with the location of the road. Suppose for example, that a post on which the finger board on a road was fastened, should be set awry, so that the finger board pointed diagonally into an adjoining field of grain, this would not author ize the traveler to pull down the fence and drive into the field. He must follow the road; and so we must follow the enactments of the constitution without regard to the titles of the articles. Every enactment in the constitution has exactly the same authority as every other enactment contained therein; but if some of them were modified by the titles of the Articles and others were not this could not be so. To say that quantitles which are equal, are at the same time unequal, would be an

Again, the incorporation or establishment of the two classes of banks described in Sec The selection of the President's Cabinet we tions 2. 3, 4 and 5 of Article XI, is expressly authorized, and so in Section 13, "corporations other than banking" are expressly authorized, but nothing is said of the incorporation of banking companies. Now if the General Assembly could incorporate just what companies it pleased, this would have been a great waste of words; but if it has not such authority, then it could not incorporate banking companies not designed to usens paper money, and yet by Section 6, Article NI, the individual liability of the partners or stockholders of banking companies is placed on the same level with that of the stockholders of incorporated banks. Their liability extends to their stock, and to an additional equal amount of their private property.

The word "stockholders" in Section 6 Article XI, is equivalent to partners. Every men." The honored name of Joseph E. | company, if the entire business of the estab-McDonald, the lawyer and statesman, is lishment is placed on the books, has a stock familiar, and while the Cabinet is not just as account or partners account, showing the we would have made it, it is a good one, and amount of capital furnished by each partner; and each one is a stockholder to that and the Democracy of Tipton County will | extent- It is entirely immaterial to anyone give them the same unswerving devotion | whether the shares are \$50 shares, or \$1 shars, of lawful money. It may be observed, in addition, that the National banks must write, but of the late Congressional gerry- come under the class of private banking companies in their dealings with citizens in their own State; because the United States Constitution does not give the Federal

Indianapolis, March 12, 1885.

Another Hearly Second. Richmond (Va.) State.]

The New York World nominates Hon. Allen G. Thurman for the French Mission and calls for a second. The State takes pleasure in responding. Who can say too much in praise of a man whose birthplace Virginia is glad to be, whose superb talents Ohio has long delighted to honor and in whose statesmanship every American can find just cause for pride.

Home Items and Topics.

-"All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can

Get hop bitters that never-Fail. -The weakest woman, smallest child and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

-Old men tottering around from rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters. My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters, and I recommend them to my people.-Methodist Clergy man.

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine

Malarial fever, ague and biliousness will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive. "My mother drove the paralysis and neu-

ralgia all out of her system with hop bitters." -Ed. Oswego Sun. Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness." -Ice water is rendered harmless and more

refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught. -The vigor of youth for the aged and infrm in hop bitters!!!

(-"A" the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident }

"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit, is hop bitters." -Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children will cure the children and benefit

themselves by taking nop bitters daily. -Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters. Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels can not exist when hop bitters

Bitters will keep a whole family In robust health a year at a little cost. -To produce real, genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop

bitters on retiring.

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

use of knowledge and common-sense. Many persons suffering from

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA hesitate about taking a remedy fearing it will not help them, and they doubt whether it really did do as much for others as is claimed.

This is not the way Mr. C. R. Bruner of Urbana, Ohio, did. He writes: "ATRLOPHOROS is the best I ever tried. was down in bed so bad that I had to be turned on a sheet, and so I got a bottle of ATHLOPHO-ROS and began taking it at 9 o'clock, and I was

suffering everything a man could suffer. I took four doses of it, and I got out of bed myself and ate my supper, and the next morning I walked out to breakfast without canes. IT IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

Is not a miraculous thing, but it is the only sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia,

and it will cure just as easily and certainly, as it has thousands

of others.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your drug-gist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed.

NO POISON

ARE USED Vanilla, Lemon, Crange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Fuddings, &c., as delientely and naturally as the fruit from which they are made FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE Price Baking Powder Co., MAXERS OF Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems, Best Dry Hop Yeast. FOR SALE BY GROCERS WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

THE INDIANA

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8 Pages---56 Columns

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